in his seat to-day.

Mr. WELLER presented the credentials of the Hon. Jarro W. WILLIAMS, Senator appointed by the governor of New Hampshire to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the Hon. Charles G. Atherton. Mr. Williams appeared, and was

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS. The CHAIR laid before the Senate a report from the War Department, communicating a statement of the appropriations for the War Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1853.

The CHAIR laid before the Senate the resolutions and proceedings of a public meeting of merchants of New York, held in October last, protesting against the arbitrary coundred of the Secretary of the Treasury in the removal of the Hon. Greene C. Bronson, late collector of the customs of that city. of that city. U

The CHAIR laid before the Senate a petition from the president and directors of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad Company, praying the right of way through certain public lands near St. Louis. A very large number of petitions were presented and referred.

SENATE COMMITTEES. Mr. BRIGHT submitted a resolution changing the number of Senators composing fourteen of the principal committees from five to six, which

was agreed to.

Mr. BRIGHT then, by unanimous consent, offered the following list, and moved that the committees of the present session be as therein named, which was agreed to. LIST OF COMMITTEES OF THE U. S. SENATE. On Foreign Relations: Messrs. Mason, Douglas, Slidell, Clayton, Weller, Everett. On Finance: Messrs. Hunter, Bright, Gwin,

Pearce, Norris, Badger.
On Commerce: Messrs. Hamlin, chairman,
Dodge, of Wisconsin, Stuart, Seward, Clay, Benjamin.

On Manufactures: Messrs. Wright, chairman, Allen, Fish, Butler, Dixon.

On Agriculture: Messrs. Allen, chairman, Hunter, Wade, Thomson, of New Jersey, Morton.

On Military Affairs: Messrs. Shields, chairman, Weller, Fitzpatrick, Dawson, Johnson, Jones, of Tennessee.

Tennessee.

On Militia: Messrs. Houston. chairman, Dodge, of Wisconsin, Morton, Shields, Thompson, of Ken-On Naval Affairs: Messrs. Gwin, chairman Mallory, Brodhead, Fish, Thomson, of New Jersey

Dell.
On Public Lands: Messrs. Dodge, of Iewa, chairman, Stuart, Johnson, Foot, Walker, Clayton.
On Private Land Claims: Messrs. Pettit, Sebastian, Benjamin, Allen, Thompson, of Kentucky.
On Indian Affairs: Messrs. Dodge, of Iowa,
Stuart, Johnson, Foot, Walker.
On Private Land Claims: Messrs. Petit, chair-Sebastian, Benjamin, Allen, Thomson, of

man, Sebastian, Benjamin, Allen, Thomson, of Kentucky. On Indian Affairs: Messrs. Sebastian, Walker, On thatan Ayars. Ressis, Sebastian, Walker, Adams, Cooper, Rusk, Toombs.
On Claims: Messrs. Brodhead, chairman, Clay, Chase, Pratt, Williams, Wade.
On Revolutionary Claims: Messrs. Walker,

On Revolutionary Claims: Messrs. Walker, Toucey, Evans, Dixon.
On the Judiciary: Messrs. Butler, chairman, Toucey, Bayard, Geyer, Pettit, Toombs.
On the Post Office and Post Roads: Messrs. Rusk, Brodhead, Hamlin, Morton, Adams. Smith.
On Roads and Canals: Messrs. Bright, chairman, Slidell, Wright, Dawson, Chase, Jones, of On Pensions: Messrs. Jones, of Iowa, chair-

man, Clay, Foot, Williams, Sumner.

On the District of Columbia: Messrs. Morris, chairman, Mason, Dawson, Bright, Pratt.

On Patents and the Patent Office: Messrs. James. chairman, Evans, Stuart, Seward, Chase, Thomp

chairman, Evans, Seward, Chase, Thompson, of Kentucky.

On Retrenchment: Messrs. Adams, chairman,
Toucey, Fish, Fitzpatrick, Badger.

On Territories: Messrs. Douglas, chairman,
Houston, Johnson, Bell, Jones, of Iowa, Everett.

To Andit and Control the Contingent Expenses
of the Senate: Messrs. Evans, chairman, Dodge, of Iowa, Foot.

On Public Buildings: Messrs. Bayard, chairman, Jones, Hunter, Badger, Thomson, of New

Jersey, Pratt.
On Printing: Messrs. Mallory, chairman, Ham On Engrossed Bills : Messrs. Fitzpatrick, Petitt. On Enrolled Bills: Messrs. Jones, of Iowa, On the Library: Messrs. Pearce, chairman, Cass

NOTICES OF BILLS. Mr. FISH gave notice of a bill to reimburse the common council of the city of New York certain expenditures made for the first regiment of New

York volunteers.

Mr. WELLER gave notice of a bill authorizing the Postmaster General to contract for the transportation of the United States mail from San Francisco, in Culifornia to Shanghai in China. cisco, in California, to Shanghai, in China.

Mr. SEWARD gave notice of a bill to aid th State of New York in the construction of a ship canal around the falls of Niagara.

Mr. DODGE, of Iowa, gave notice of a bill to bring into market the lands heretofore reserved from sale in Iowa, near Forts Crawford and Atkinson; and also the lands reserve farms, near Fort Atkinson, in Iowa. CENTRAL AMERICA.

Mr. CASS submitted the following resolution which was considered, and agreed to: Resolved, That the Presdent be requested to inform the Resolved, That the President he requested to mnorm the Senate whether any communication has been received from the British government, or any correspondence taken place with it on any subject growing out of the treaty of Washington, of July 4, 1850, since the message of the President of the United States of January 4, 1853, made in answer to a call of the Senate of December 30, 1852; and if there has been any such communication or correspondence, he is requested, if compatible with the public interest, to transmit copies of the same to the Senate.

Subsequently, the vote adopting this resolution as reconsidered, and,
On motion by Mr CLAYTON, the resolution was amended, by inserting after the word correspondence the words, "and copies of all instructions to our minister in England, and of correspondence in relation thereto." And, as amended,

ELECTION OF PRINTER. The following resolution, heretofore submitted by Mr. DODGE, of Wisconsin, was taken up and

the resolution was adopted.

Resolved. That the Senate will proceed forthwith to the election of a a public printer, to do the public printing for the thirty-third Congress, in accordance with the eighth section of the "act to provide for executing the public printing, and establishing the prices thereof, and for other purposes," approved the 26th of August, 1852. The Senate then proceeded to ballot, and, upo counting the votes, the following was the result:

Whole number of votes......44

Whereupon the President pro tempere declared that Beverley Tucker had been duly elected printer to the Senate of the United States for the thirtyhird Congress.

VICE PRESIDENT KING. Mr. ADAMS submitted the following resolution, which was considered and agreed to: Resolved, That the Committee on Printing cause to b published and bound in pamphlet form, in such manner a may seem to them appropriate, for the use of the Senate 10,000 copies of the addresses made by members of the Senate and members of the House of Representatives, to gether with so much of the message of the President of the United States as relates to the death of the Hon. W. Il King, late Vice President of the United States.

PRAUDS ON THE REVENUE.

Mr. JAMES submitted the following resolution which was considered and agreed to: Resolved. That the select committee appointed by the Senate at the first session of the thirty-second Congress to investigate the mode and manner of importation of merchandine into the United States, with a view of saccrtaining whether any and what frauds have been committed against the revenue laws, be permitted to make their report at the present session. BILLS INTRODUCED.

Bills of the following titles were then introduced and appropriately referred:

Mr. CHASE. To grant to the State of Ohio the unsold and unappropriated public lands remaining in said State.

Mr. BENJAMIN. To grant to the State of Louisiana the right of way, and a donation of public land for the purpose of constructing a railroad from New Orleans to the State line of Mississipn, in the direction of the town of Institution of Institut sissippi, in the direction of the town of Jackson.

Mr. SLIDELL. Granting to the State of Louisiana the right of way and donation of public land for the purpose of locating and constructing a railroad from Shreveport, to the Mississippi

Also a bill granting to the State of Louisiana the right of way, and a donation of the public land, for the purpose of constructing a railroad from Algiers on the Mississippi river to the Sabine river in said State. river in said State.

Mr. BRIGHT. To provide for the surrender of certain bonds of the State of Indiana held by the

United States. MODIFICATION OF REVENUE LAWS Mr. HAMLIN introduced a joint resolution, au-horising the Secretary of the Treasury to pay the expenses of modifying and revising the revenue aws; which, after an explanation of it by Mr. H., was considered, read a third time and passed

BILLS REFERRED. On motion of Mr. GWIN, the following bills heretofore introduced by him, were taken up, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands:

A bill to authorize and direct the payment of certain moneys into the treasury of the State of California, which were collected in the ports of Catiornia, which were collected in the ports of said State as a revenue upon imports since the ratification of the treaty of peace between the United States and the republic of Mexico, and prior to the admission of said State into the Union.

Bill to refund to the State of California the ex-

penses incurred in suppressing Indian aggression in that State. in that State.

An act to encourage agriculture, commerce, manufactures, and all other branches of industry, by granting to every man who is the head of a family and a citizen of the United States, a homestend of 160 acres of land out of the public domain, upon condition of occupancy and cultivation of the same for the period herein specified.

And then, on motion, the Senate adjourned.

House of Representatives.

STANDING COMMITTEES. In pursuance of the order of the House, hereto-fore adopted, that the Speaker be authorized to appoint the standing committees for the present session, the following announcement was made: Committee on Elections.—R. H. Stanton, J. Gamble, P. Ewing, J. L. Seward, O. B. Matteson, N. T. Stratton, E. Dickinson, G. Bliss, and S. Clark.

On Ways and Means.—G. S. Houston, G. W. Jones, H. Hibbard, A. H. Stephens, J. S. Phelps. W. Appleton, J. C. Breckinridge, S. G. Haven, J. Robbins.

Robbins.

On Claims.—A. P. Edgerton. J. Letcher, J. R. Giddings, C. B. Curtis, D. Mace, J. G. Miller, T. Ruffin, C. Ready, and W. W. Boyce.

On Commerce.—T. J. D. Fuller, J. S. Millsom, J. Wentworth, T. Wentworth, W. Aiken, A. Harlan, G. W. Morrison, W. Dunbar, and Reuben E. Fenton.

On Public Lands.—D. T. Disney, W. R. W. Cobb, H. Bennett, B. Henn, M. S. Latham, I. E. Hiester, H. L. Stevens, S. Caruthers, Edward A.

Warren.

On the Post office and Post Roads.—E. B. Olds, P. Powel, C. W. Upham, D. T. Jones, W. P. Harris, B. E. Grey, A. Packer, J. O. Norton, and J. A. McDougal.

On the District of Columbia.—W. T. Hamilton, W. O. Goode, R. Yates, J. G. Davis, D. A. Noble, J. Dick, W. S. Barry, W. Cullom, and J. J. Taylor. On the Judiciary.—F. P. Stanton, J. S. Caskie, J. Meacham, O. S. Seymour, S. W. Parker, H. B. Wright, J. Kerr, F. B. Cutting, and H. May.

On Revolutionary Claims.—R. W. Peckham, A. Drum, M. B. Corwin, J. M. Elliott, J. Shower, S. H. Rogers, J. F. Snodgrass, S. L. Crocker, and N. Eddy.

C. Allen, R. M. Bugg, D. Stuart, J. Z. Goodrich, and A. DeWitt.

On Private Land Claims.—J. Hillyer, J. H.
Lane, J. Abercrombe, H. A. Muhlenberg, S. A.
Smith, T. G. Hunt, C. Hughes, M. H. Nichols, and

Smith, T. G. Hunt, C. Hugnes, M. T. R. Westbrook.

On Manufactures.—J. McNair, T. Davis, J. R. Franklin, H. Walbridge, S. Mayall, E. B. Washburn, J. F. Dowdell, and C. Lyon.

On Agriculture.—J. L. Dawson, F. McMullen, W. Allen, R. C. Puryear, W. D. Lindsy, S. Clark, W. Murray, J. P. Cook, and S. Lilly.

On Indian Affairs.—J. L. Orr, B. C. Eastman, G. A. Grow, E. Ball, A. E. Maxwell, D. B. Wright, A. B. Greenwood, B. Pringle, and M. S. Latham.

A. B. Greenwood, B. Pringle, and M. S. Latham. On Military Affairs.—T. H. Benton, W. H. Bis-sel, C. J. Faulkner, T. M. Howe, W. R. Smith, N. P. Banks, J. A. McDougal, E. Etheridge, and J. ansant.
On the Militia.—E. W. Chastain, J. V. Peck

W. Everhart, Z. Kidwell, W. R. Sapp, S. P. Benson, J. B. Maey, E. Wade, and J. Maurice.

On Naval Affairs.—T. S. Bocock, M. Macdonald, G. W. Chase, W. S. Ashe, T. B. Florence, F. K. Zollicoffer, C. Skelton, A. H. Colquitt, and A. On Public Buildings and Grounds.—B. Craige Belcher, J. L. Taylor, L. M. Keitt, and E. M.

On Poreign Affairs.—T. H. Bayly, S. W. Har-is, J. R. Chandler, C. M. Ingersol, G. Dean, T. L. Clingman, W. Shannon, W. Preston, and J. Queen, J. L. Taylor, D. J. Bailey, W. Smith, E. W. Farley, W. H. English, P. Philips, and A. W.

On Revolutionary Pensions.—W. H. Churchwell H. A. Edmundson, I. Washburn, P. Rowe, N. Middleswarth, A. Ellison, J. J. Lindley, S. Miller,

and T. T. Flagler.

On Invalid Pensions.—T. A. Hendricks, C. M. Straub, R. Sage, G. Vail, J. S. Chrisman, A. Stuart, W. B. W. Dent, J. W. Edmans, W. M. Tweed.

On Roads and Canals.—C. L. Dunham, G. R. Riddle, L. D. Campbell, J. T. Pratt, W. A. Walker, D. Ritchie, H. M. Shaw, L. M. Cox, and W. Bostzdale.

Barksdale.

On Patents.—B. B. Thurston, S. A. Bridges, A. Fracy, B. Perkins, and C. S. Hill.

On Revisal and Unfinished Business.—W. R. W. Cobb, J. McNair, J. McCulloch, A. Stuart, and A. Sabin.

On Accounts.—C. B. Curtis, A. Oliver, E. B. Morgan, T. Ritchey, and O. R. Singleton.

On Mileage.—A. J. Harlan, W. H. Witte, D. A. Reese, H. H. Johnson, and J. Knox.

On Engraving.—G. R. Riddle, M. Walsh, and G. A. Simmons.

On the Library.—T. H. Benton, J. R. Chandler nd C. J. Faulkner.

Joint Committee on Printing.-W. Murray, R.

. Stanton, S. L. Russell.
On Eurolled Bills.-F. W. Green, A. De Witt. On Expenditures in the State Department.—D Wells, G. Vail, S. L. Crocker, S. A. Smith, and T T. Flagler.
On Expenditures in the Treasury Department. D. Stuart. T. W. Cumming, M. Oliver, M. C. Trout.

D. Stuart, T. W. Cumming, M. Oliver, M. C. Trout, and E. Wade.

On Expenditures in the War Department.—G.
W. Kittredge, J. Wheeler, N. Middleswarth, D.
Carpenter, and E. B. Washburn,
On Expenditures in the Navy Department.—F.
McMullin, T. Ritchey, C. W. Upham, J. F. Dowdell, and A. C. M. Pennington.
On Expenditures in the Post Office Department.—
S. Lilly, Milles S. D. Beschell, J. L. Savenda and

On Expenditures in the Post Office Department.
Lilly, S. Miller, S. P. Benson, J. L. Seward, and On Expenditures on the Public Buildings—H. Edmundson, M. Walsh, A. Sabin, M. C. Trout,

. W. Cummings. HOUSE LIBRARIAN.

The House resumed the consideration of the resolution heretofore offered by Mr. Baylin, of Virginia, namely: that the House will, on —, at one o'clock, proceed to the election of an officer, to be called the librarian of the House of Representatives, who shall have charge of the books and documents, and receive the same pay as the present incumbent, (who was appointed by the Clerk.)

The question being on the adoption of the reso-The question being on the adoption of the reso-ution, it was decided in the negative—yeas, 98

nays, 100. EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATION. The SPEAKER laid before the House a co nunication from the War Department, made in sursuance of the act of Congress of 1820, giving a statement of the appropriations applicable to the service of the department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1852 and 1853.

Ordered to be printed, and referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

THE RULES. Mr. CLINGMAN asked leave to offer an amendnent to one of the rules, so as to strike out so nuch of the same as requires States to be called or petitions; leaving in force that part relative to

for petitions; leaving in force that part relative to calling for bills and resolutions.

Objection being made, he moved a suspension of the rules for that purpose; but the question was decided in the negative—ayes 100, noes 52.

The resolution was, however, adopted at a subsequent period of the proceedings. PETITIONS.

On various subjects were presented, and approriately referred. MAINE LAW IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mr. GERET SMITH presented the petition of the New York temperance alliance, asking Con-gress to authorize the municipal authorities of the District to suppress the traffic in intoxicating drinks, and asked that it be referred to a select Mr. BICHARDSON proposing to debate the petition, it went over under the rule.

A number of bills were introduced, and appro-

priately referred; and several resolutions were PACIFIC RAILEGAD.

Mr. WENTWORTH, of Illinois, submitted the Resolved, That Congress has the power to provide for the construction of a railroad over the Territories of the United States for the safer and more expeditious transportation of the public moneys, the mails, the troops, and the munition of war, from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast, and ough mmediately to exercise that power.

Mr. WENTWORTH noved the previous ques ion.

Mr. STEPHENS, of Georgia, moved to lay the resolution upon the table; which was agreed to—126, nays 72, as follows:

resolution upon the table; which was agreed to—426, nays 72, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Abercrombie. Aiken, James C. Allen, Appleton, Ashe, David J. Bailey, Thomas H. Bayly, Banks, jr., Barksdale, Barry, Belcher, Bliss, Bocock, Boyce, Breckenridge, Brooks, Bugg, Caskie, Chamberlain, Chastain, Churchwell, Clingman, Cobb, Colquit, Craige, John G. Davis, Dawson, Dean, Dent, Disney, Dowdell, Drum, Dunham, Eddy, Edgerton, Edmundson, Efisson, English, Ewing, Faulkner, Fenton, Florence, Franklin, Fuller, Gamble, Goode, Green, Greenwood, Grow, Hamilton, Sampson W. Harris, Wiley P. Harris, Hastings, Hendricks, Henn, Hibbard, Hillyer, Houston, Hughes, Ingersoll, Johnson, Daniel T. Jones, George W. Jones, Keitt, Kerr, Kidwell, Kittredge, Kurtz, Lamb, Lane, Letcher, Lilly, William D. Lindsley, McNair, McQueen, Mace, Macy, Maxwell, Mayall, Smith Miller, Millson, Morrison, Murray, Nichols, Noble, Andrew Oliver, Orr, Packer, Peck, Peckham, Bishop Perkins, Phelps, Philips, Powell, Pratt, Puryear, Reese, Thomas Ritchey, Robbins, jr., Rogers, Ruffin, Seymour, Shaw, Shower, Singleton, Skelton, Gerrit Smith, Samuel A. Smith, William Smith, William R. Smith, Snodgrass, Alex, H. Stephens, Stratton, Straub, Andrew Stewart, David Stuart, John J. Taylor, Trout, Vail, Vansant, Walbridge, Walsh, Westbrook, Wheeler, Witte, Daniel B. Wright, and Hendrick B. Wright—126.

NAYS—Messrs, Willis Allen, Ball, Benson, Bissell, Lewis D. Campbell, Carpenter, Caruthers, Chandler, Chase, Clark, Cook, Corwin, Cox.

NAYS—Messrs Willis Allen, Ball, Benson, Bissell, Lewis D. Campbell, Carpenter, Caruthers, Chandler, Chase, Clark, Cook, Corwin, Cox, Crocker, Cullum, Thomas Davis, De Witt, Dix, Dickinson, Dunbar, Eastman, Edmands, Etheridge, Everhart, Farley, Flagler, Giddings. Goodrich, Aaron Harlan, Harrison, Haven, Hiester, Hill, Howe, Hunt, Knox, James J. Lindley, Lyon, McCulloch, Matteson, Maurice, Middleswarth, John G. Miller, Morgan, Norton, Mordecai Oliver, Parker, Pennington, John Perkins, jr., Pringle, Ready, Richardson, David Ritchie, Russell, Sabin, Sage, Sapp, Siamons, Frederick P. Stanton, John L. Taylor, Thurston, Tracy, Upham, Wade, Walker, Ellibu B. Washburne, Israel Washburn, jr., Wells, jr., John Wentworth, Tappan Wentworth,

ker, Ellihu B. Washburne, Israel Washburn, Jr., Wells, jr., John Wentworth, Tappan Wentworth, Yates, and Zollicoffer—72.

So the resolution was laid on the table.

Mr. WASHBOURNE, of Illinois, offered one, in substance, that incidental to the power conferred on the Congress of the United States to provide for "the common defence and general welfare," it has power to construct a railroad through the territories of the United States for facilitating the transportation of troops and munitions of war. ransportation of troops and munitions of war. He demanded the previous question. Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, moved to lay the re

olution on the table; pending which, The House adjourned.

Mr. CHANDLER presented the memorial of sundry citizens of Philadelphia, asking Congress to grant one hundred and sixty acres of land to all the oldiers of the war of 1512, without regard to lengt Also, memorial of Richard M. Meade, adminis trator of Richard M. Meade, deceased, asking pay ment of claims on Spain anterior to the cession o

Local and Personal.

A Sad Accident took place on Saturday morn ing in the neighborhood of the Observatory whereby a young woman, Mathilde Ann Linking ame to an untimely and agonizing death. Whilst n the act of ironing clothes her dress caught fire rom the hearth, and although it appears she took every reasonable means at hand to prevent the flames from conquering her, (as by rolling on the floor, enveloping her person in wet clothes, &c.,) all her efforts were unavailing. She was so completely the victim of the murderous element that out a single article of her dress; a stocking, renained unburnt. In this way she continued to live till half-past 4 P. M., about five hours from the accidend. Two little boys were in the room at the time, and they, too, were somewhat burnt in their attempt to aid her. The young woman's age was about fifteen years .- Intelligencer.

Accident.—On Saturday, two sons of Mr. James M. Wright, one named Kent, aged thirteen, and the other named Richard, aged eleven years -went into the country in pursuit of game. The boys separated, Kent going into a little bunch of pines, unknown to his brother Richard, who, seeng a bird, fired, but, instead of hitting it, accidentally shot his brother; the contents of his gun aking effect in his left shoulder, neck, face, and under the arm ; several of the shot passed through his cheek into his mouth. Although the boy is much hurt, there is every symptom of his recovery.

Criminal Court. The case of the United States vs. George A. Gardiner, whose alleged offence is so well known that it need not be re peated, was yesterday taken up in this court.

A jury having been empanelled, some little pro gress was made. It will be recollected that on the former trial the jury were discharged, (after having been confined in their room for nearly a week,) being unable to agree upon a verdict.

The Box Game. On Saturday night a young man on his way to Texas, was robbed of sixty dollars, all the money he had, by two swindlers, who taking advantage of his "greenness," thus vicimized him near the Capitol. He was induced to bet on the peculiar contrivance of a little box, and entered into a temporary partnership with one of the rogues, who pretended to be a stranger, although he was, in fact, a confederate in the

Grain and Flour.-We learn that large quanities of grain and flour have reached the George town market during the past week. Sales of the latter are quoted at \$6 624 @ \$6 75; wheat, \$1 35 @ \$1 40 for red, and \$1 43 @ \$1 46 for white Corn, white and yellow, 68 @ 70 cents. Pork is selling at \$5 50 @ \$5 75.

Tobacco and Snuff .- McElfresh, under the National hotel, has just received a fresh importation of genuine Havana cigars, which, for quality and flavor, cannot be surpassed. He has also ar elegant assortment of port-monnaies, soaps, eigar cases, walking-canes, &c., suitable for New Year's

Elegant Furniture. - Families and others about to replenish their stock will find a rich and elegant assortment of the most modern furniture of every description, at Crosby and White's estab lishment, Louisiana avenue, near Seventh street at New York prices.

NE PLUS ULTRA HAVANA CIGAR STORE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

Under the National Hotel, Penn, Avenue.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS JUST REceived, direct from Havana, the following choice brands of Cigars, which he can, with con-fidence, recommend to all epicures, as being of the

Rio Hundo.

Cabanas, (Londres,) Panetelas,

Cabanas, Trabucos, Consolacion, Among his stock of Chewing Tobacco, the undermentioned favorite brands will be found:

Virginius, Pride of Virginia, El Dorado,
Diadem, Goodwin's Patent, Koh-I-Noor Diadem, Goodwin's Patent, Koh-I-Noor The Koh-I-Noor tobacco is put up in small near boxes, at \$5 each, or 37½ cents a plug, and is ac-knowledged to be the most palatable tobacco ever

quality, canes, umbrellas, razors, shaving soap, eau de Cologne, with a variety of miscellaneous articles always on hand. G. S. McELFRESH.

General Intelligence.

tablishment in Ashes.

oofs of buildings and the heads of spectators.
From Harpers' buildings the flames ignited with

the opposite side of Perrl street, although very wide at this place, and for a time there was every appearance that this block would be licked up by the increasing fire.

It was not many minutes after the first report o

the fire, before an immense concourse of our citi-zens assembled at the scene of the disaster, filling

up for a long distance every street and avenue lead ing to Franklin square. With the speed of electri

city the report was echoed from tongue to tongue throughout the city, that Harpers' establishment was burning down. Every one who had a mo-ment to spare immediately directed his footsteps towards the spot, anxious to know for certain

as to the number of accidents and loss of life. At

Gunnison's Massacre.

but the following correspondence, published

the Union, Dec. 9, containing all the particulars

Sin: Will you be good enough to give place

the Union to a copy of a communication from Captain R. M. Morris, United States army, to

is excellency Governor Young, which you wil herewith receive.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN M. BERNHISEL,

Delegate from U

GOVERNOR: Deeming that it may be of interes

to you, I hasten to send you a succinct account of the late terrible massacre which occurred in this vicinity on the morning of the 26th inst. On the morning of the 25th inst. Captain J. W. Gunnison,

with a portion of his scientific party, an escort of seven men, and Mr. Wm. Potter, of Mauti, as

IN CAMP, NEAR FILLMORE, U. T.,

night, and waited until daylight, when I

Reaching the vicinity of the camp, I found the

remaining corpses of the party; all of which were stripped, and some mutilated. Captain Gunnison was killed by fifteen arrow wounds, and had his left arm cut off. Mr. Creutzfeldt had both arms

cut off. The statement made by the survivors is as follows: That Captain G. reached the pond or lake at 3 P. M., on the 25th instant, and encamped

at sixty. The American party consisted of twelve men all told.

Names of the Killed.—Captain J. W. Gunnison,

corps of topographical engineers, United States army; Mr. Wm. Potter, guide, Mauti, Utah Terri-

the scientific instruments with the party, and some of the notes of the survey; all of those of the Wah

Territory.

The National Intelligencer adds an extract of

FILLMORE COUNTY, UTAH TERRITORY.

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 9, 1853.

Delegate from Utal

Oct. 29, 1853.

of the affair, will be read with interest:

To the Editor of the Union :

murder of Captain Gunnison, Mr. R. H. Kern, Mr. murder of Captain Gunnison, Mr. R. H. Kern, Mr. Creutzfeldt, captain's servant Bellows, and three riflemen by the names of Caulfield, Mehrteens, and Liptrott. They left our camp on Sevier river on Tuesday morning, 25th instant, for the purpose of surveying Sevier lake. They had proceeded some fifteen miles, and camped on the river, when they were attacked by a party of Indians, supposed to be the Parvants, on Wednesday morning, a little before sunrise, as they were at treakfast. The party consisted of twelve, four of whom escaped, (riflemen.) We had moved our camp up the river, and intended to await their return where we received the account of the attack by one of the men The New York Conflagration-Harpers' Es Franklin square yesterday afternoon was the scene of one of the most disastrous conflagrations which we have been called upon to record for a long time. Several buildings were, within a few hours, transformed from gigantic warehouses into smouldering ruins, and hundreds of artisans and workmen engaged in comfortable occupations were, within the same time, robbed of employment, and through destinate upon the world. The

and intended to await their return where we received the account of the attack by one of the men
between twelve and one o'clock.

As soon as the news was received, Captain Morris, with his men, proceeded as fast as possible to
the spot, where he arrived at five P. M., but the
Indians had fled. The bodies were found, Mr.
Kern receiving only one ball, which passed through
his heart, while Captain Gunnison received fifteen workmen engaged in comfortable occupations were, within the same time, robbed of employment, and thrown destitute upon the world. The fire commenced a little after one o'clock in the afternoon in the extensive publication establishment of Harpers Brothers, just as the employees of the place were resuming their labors after the dinner hour. There were, yesterday, numberless rumors as to the cause of the conflagration. The most common, and, perhaps, the most reliable, however, is that a boy dropped a lamp into the camphene in the engine room, when it was being used for washing the rollers of the printing presses. This accounts for the sudden spread of the flames, in an instant almost wrapping the entire establishment in one theet of flame. The building being filled with paper and matter of a light and combustible nature, the ignition from roof to basement was almost like the flashing of powder. To use the language of one of the police officers on the ground at the time: "When the report of fire was first given, I went to work carrying out books, &c., his heart, while Captain Gunnison received fifteen arrows; the rest of the men were cut and butchered most horribly. Captain Morris returned on Wednesday evening to our camp at Cedar springs. This place we left on Sunday, and returned, after receiving the news, as quick as possible, as we would be more secure from an attack than at our former position. We will remain at this place until Monday, and then proceed to Great Salt Lake City to await orders. lity to await orders. I remain, yours affectionately,

JAMES A. SNYDER, Assistant Draughtsman Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican. From the Plains.

at the time: "When the report of fire was first given, I went to work carrying out books, &c., bent on saving as much as possible. While I was taking the first armful across the street I could see no smoke, or nothing else that looked like fire, and I thought a bucket of water had ended the affair. In less than a minute I looked towards the building again, and flames were pouring out of every window from the roof to the lower floor."

At about two clock the sight was awfully FORT LARAMIE, Nov. 16, 1853. The mail arrived last night about nine o'clock The mail arrived last night about nine o'clock, and I have now but very few moments to drop you a few lines efore its close. The Salt lake mail arrived several days ago, and by it we learn the distressing and painful intelligence that Lieutenant John W. Gunnison, of the topographical engineers, and his party of seven men, while in camp beside Lake Sevier, about ninety miles south of Salt Lake city, were fired upon that day about daylight by a party of Utah Indians, (this tribe now being on terms of hostility with the Mormons and whites in general.) and he and six of his men were killed, only one escaping to tell the news in the city. window from the roof to the lower floor."

At about two o'clock the sight was awfully grand. By this time nothing was standing of Harpers' immense warehouse but the outside walls, and within these the angry flames were sporting like infant demons. It looked like one huge cup of liquid flames, foaming and swelling, and tossing to and fro, in reality a lake of fire.

At this hour the apprehension of the spectators was truly horrible. There was no reason to doubt the destruction of many blocks in this vicinity. The wind was very high, and huge coals of fire were carried off to the distance of Beckman street, and even there fell thick and fast upon the roofs of buildings and the heads of spectators. only one escaping to tell the news in the city.

Lieutenant G. was on a reconnoissance for a niddle route for the Pacific railroad, and was con-

nected with the survey of the Great Salt Lake and Basin, and accomplished arduous duties, un-der the most trying vicissitudes. From an intimate acquaintance with him previously, and close con-nexion while on that survey, I always found him side of Peerl street, although very

nexion while on that survey, I always found him to be a gentleman of ripe attainments, great moral worth and piety, and universally beloved and respected by citizens and soldiers.

I dislike to make premature mention of this calamity on account of the deep distress it will carry to the hearts of an interesting family, but fear that there is little more than the shadow of a forlorn hope that the account is incorrect.

The Cheyennes confirm very nearly the statement of their loss in the engagement with the Pawnees and other tribes, viz: seventeen Cheyennes, five Arraphoes, two Kiowas, and one hun-

canes, five Arrapahoes, two Kiowas, and one hun dred and seventy horses killed. They are now in tears and sorrow, and have sent out against the Pawnees a large war party of their tribes and The Arrapahoes recently went on a thieving ex-

whether this extensive establishment was the seat of the fire. The volumes of smoke which rolled up in the air were immense and dark. Soon after the fire a heavy cloud of smoke hung over the city, filling many of the down town streets to a edition against the Utahs, and found a large vil pedition against the Utahs, and found a large vil-lage encamped on Little Snake river, beyond the "Middle Fork" and Platte river, between Savery's fork and Bitter Cottonwood fork of Green river. They discovered the village in the daytime, and as soon as everything was quiet in the village at night, they commenced collecting the horses, and by daylight and succeeded in clearing the village of every one. They then started them on the run, leaving the Utahs helpless, and are now close be-hind the Laramie mountain, with four hundred head of horses. This is a very great "koo," and rather puts their Cheyenne and Sioux friends in good spirits. city, filling many of the down town streets to a burdensome degree. During the afternoon, it was the only topic of conversation from the Battery to Harlem. "Harpers' are burning down." said our first informant, at about half-past one o'clock; "Harpers' are in ruins," said the second, in less than half an hour afterward.

During the afternoon there were various reports as to the number of accidents and loss of life. At as to the number of accidents and loss of life. At one time the rumor was that at least half a dozen females were buried beneath the ruins. Many were to be found, who had seen several others, who had seen any quantity of dead and dying carried this way and that. There was no one to be found who had seen such sights themselves. Upon strict inquiry we were happy to learn that all these reports were groundless.

There were many miraculous and hair-breadth escapes, but no lives are known to be lost. The

good spirits.

The difficulties between the Mormon people and the Green river traders, I have not yet been fully informed of, and do not wish to make a partia statement. I met Mr. James Bridger on his way There were many miraculous and hair-breadth escapes, but no lives are known to be lost. The only reported injury which we could place any faith in was that a young lady, through her fright, had jumped out of the fifth story window and broken both her legs.

At a late hour in the evening this was denied. We believe the truth is, a young lady did jump out of one of the windows, but escaped without any serious injury. down and I suppose, as he feels himself seriously aggrieved and injured, he will make such facts as he is in possession of public. It is quite certain he is in possession of public. It is quite certain that a company of men ordered out from the valley took several prisoners, who are now confined to hard labor, in chains, in the valley, shot one man, drove off a number of cattle and horses into the valley, took possession of Bridger's fort and effects, and taxed one person \$2,000 in lieu of taking him a prisoner. These facts I have from a Mormon, and learn that they were done on account of sundry misdemeanors, and a violation of the right of ferry privileges on the Green river. I do not pretend to judge of the matter, and do not wish to prejudice the mind of any one, but let the facts be properly or officially placed before the public.

A very murderous combat took place some time since near or at Bridger's fort. Two cooks, disagreeing about the manner of cooking certain meats, out of one of the windows, but escaped without any serious injury.

Another young lady had her dress take fire, and saved herself only by stripping it off, when she was taken up by officer Masterson, of the chief's office, and conveyed to a house on the opposte side of the street. This, we are happy to say, is, so far as heard from, the extent of the record of accidents and injuries usually attendant

greeing about the manner of cooking certain meats, from severe and abusive language, came to blows, when one of them drew his pistol and shot the We have heretofore published an abstract of latter fell, then arising, drew his butcher knile and stabbed alsopponent three times through the heart, when both fell almost immediately beside each other, and died. This is rather a singular mode of ierminating a triffing difficulty, but it is the sho cut method in vogue in this the far west.

Items from Minnesota .- The removal of the Sioux Indians to their new home, on the upper Minuesota, has been thoroughly effected. It has been some weeks since any of their dirty visages have been manifest in our streets, and many of th have been manifest in our streets, and many of the newly arrived emigrants have expressed their dis-appointment at not being able to regale their optics with the sight of a live Indian. Never before have we known a tribe of Indians removed from their ancient homes so quietly, peaceably, and with such small expense to the government. To the judicious measures of Gov. Gorman and the inde-fatigable exertions of agent Murphy, assisted by the influence and co-operation of the-traders, this welcome result may be attributed. Our correwelcome result may spondent "Sauvage," nuity payment at the new agency, gives, in another column, an interesting picture of the occa-

guide, left our camp on Sevier for the purpose of surveying the lakes. The same morning I moved with the remainder of my command fourteen miles sion.

Gov. Gorman has signed the death warrant of with the remainder of my command fourteen miles up the Sevier, there intending to await the return of the late Captain G. On the morning of the 26th, at 11\frac{1}{4}\text{A}\text{.M}\text{., the non-commissioned officer in charge of the escort came running breathlessly into camp, saying that their party had been surprised, and he believed all had been killed. I immediately proceeded to the fatal spot, with all the troops I had, in hopes of saving some of the party, or rescuing the wounded. On my way I met three more of my men who had escaped, all of whom confirmed the sad intelligence, but knew not who had fallen. Pushing rapidly on, I reached at dark the spot where three of the party had fallen. Their bodies were filled with arrow wounds, though not otherwise mutilated. I halted my command here for the night, and waited until daylight, when I the Sioux Indian Yu-he-za, who was last fall con the Sioux Indian Yu-ne-za, who was last fair con-victed and sentenced for the murder of an emi-grant woman on the Minnesota river. The laws of our territory prohibited the execution of the criminal until a year subsequent to the conviction, which time having elapsed, the prisoner is doom-ed to undergo the penalty of the law on Friday, the 25th instant.

the 25th instant.

On Monday morning last a fire broke out in the paint shop of Mr. Matthew Groff, in the upper part of the city, which consumed the shop, together with a quantity of furniture, paint, oils, we. One of the workmen, Mr. Mann, who was at the time enworkmen, par, mann, who was at the time engaged at Winslow's hotel, also lost about two hundred dollars worth of personal effects. The fire originated from a stove. No insurance.

[St. Paul Democrat, Nov. 16.

From the London Times, November 22. Movements on the Danube.- The telegraphi dispatches which have reached this country during the last week from the seat of war in Wallachia will have been sufficient in themselves to show the absolute impossibility of venturing beyond conjectures with regard to the results, or even the oper as ionows: That Captain G. reached the pond or lake at 3 P. M., on the 25th instant, and encamped between the lake and river, and on a bend of the river thickly fringed with willows, that the party arose at daybreak, and were in the act of breakfasting, when a terrific yell was raised on their left, accompanied by a discharge of rifles and a shower of arrows. The escort seized their rifles, and some few shots were exchanged; when, finding that the Indians were rapidly closing around their little party, they all tried to reach their horses. Those who succeeded escaped, while those who failed fell. The lowest number of Indians is stated at sixty. The American party consisted of twelve tures with regard to the results, or eyen the oper-tions, of the pending campaign. A succession of uniform contradictions has constituted the staple of our intelligence, and at the present moment it is difficult to find any assumptions which are not destroyed by others resting on apparently equal authority. To reduce such reports into an accu-rate exposition of facts is almost as impracticable rate exposition of facts is almost as impracticable
a task as to perform an arithmetical operation
with figures constantly changing under the hand.
It appears that the Turks crossed the Danube in
force at Widdin and Turtukai; that they threw detachments on to the left bank at two or three intermediate points, and, perhaps, did the same at Hirsova, or Brailow, lower down the stream. At Giurgevo their attempt failed. One only of their positions on the left bank was attacked by the Russians—that, namely, at Oltenitza. Here, as is now well ascertained, they repulsed assault after assault in a series of severe engagements between assault in a series of severe engagements between the 4th and 11th of this month; but at this point our information becomes obscure. The last attack, it was said, should have been made on the 11th, by Prince Gortschakoff in person, but whether there was actually an attack, whether it was successful

tory; Mr. R. H. Kern, topographer of the party; Wm. Creutzfeldt, botanist of the party; Privates Caulfield, Liptrott, and Mehrteens, company A, mounted riflemen; John Bellows, employee.

The Indians secured eight rifles, two doublearrelled shot guns, seven pistols, and about one tousand rounds of cartridges or amunition; all was actually an attack, whether it was successfully resisted, or whether it was anticipated by a voluntary evacuation of the position on the part of the Turks, we cannot even now positively state.

That the Turkish divison at this point had recrossed the Danube, after destroying its defences, we have been indeed informed, but the reasons for such retreat have been variously alleged. It seems probable that Prince Gortschakoff was by some satch mountains; and, in fact, most of the sketches and topography between the San Rafael and this In concluding this hasty note, permit me to make known my obligations to Mr. Richards and President Call, of the city of Fillmore, for their kind assistance in enabling me to send an express with this intelligence to the general government and to your excellency. probable that Prince Gortschakoff was by some means enabled to menace the Turks with forces far more considerable than had been attributed to him, and that the Ottoman commander thought proper to retire across the river without awaiting a final assault. Reports further add, that all the other Turkish positions on the left bank, except that of Kalafat, have been abandoned also, but it is confessed that the retreat has been effected in every case without molestation. To his Excellency Gov. Brigham Young, Utah

ase without molestation.
Assuming this to be the true state of affairs, the etter from a member of the surviving party, addressed to his father in this city. sum of the operations appears to be that the Turks successfully accomplished the passage of the Danube at all points but one, and that they defended for upwards of a week, against the whole availa-It is with great pain I have to inform you of the

ble force of the Russians, the only position which the latter thought fit to attack. It is also unquestionable that, in measuring their strength against that of the enemy, they exhibited, to say the least, no military inferiority. In the battles at Oltenitza, of which we have received accounts, it is plain that Turkish soldiers showed themselves a match for Russian soldiers. Whether the last engagement at that place yielded any different results, or whether any thing has occurred between Kalafat and Krajova to qualify this conclusion, we have yet to learn. Thus far, however, the Ottoman army, if it has not achieved all the victories ascribed to it in telegraphic dispatches, has certainly conducted its

not achieved all the victories ascribed to it in telegraphic dispatches, has certainly conducted itself with great credit. Nevertheless, if nothing but the mere "concentration and developement of the Russian army in the principalities has caused this retrograde movement, affairs will be assuming their original aspect, for the conclusion must be that Prince Gortschakoff's forces, though overmatched for a time, have in reality proved superior to the forces of Omer Pacha. The latter commander, we were told, could dispose of 80,000 to 100,000 men, and it has been even stated very recently that something like these numbers were already in Wallachia—an assertion not improbable, considering that the passage of the Danube had been secured.

But, if this were the case, why should the Turks re-cross the river at all points, simply because

But, if this were the case, why should the Turks re-cross the river at all points, simply because Prince Gortschskoff showed a front of 40,000 men, between Bucharest and Oltehitza? The appearance of this torce, after the previous deficiencies of the week, is explained by the statement that the Russian general had drawn some 18,000 men from the reserves which he had left at Jasay and Brailow on entering the principalities, and that these succours, added to his own 24,000, raised his army succours, added to his own 24,000, raised his army to the strength which was thought so formidable. But the Turkish reserves were at least as near and as available as the Russians, not to mention the general superiority attributed to Omer Pacha, even on the left bank of the Danube.

If, in short, the Ottoman army in the principalities numbered 50,000 or 60,000 men—which is the

ties numbered 50,000 or 60,000 men—which is the smallest strength ascribed to it—why should it recross the river before the 40,000 or 50,000 troops of Prince Gortschakoff, after ascertaining its own qualities so successfully at Olteniza? Perhaps, however, Omer Pacha intends to concentrate his force for operations in Lesser Wallachia, though it is singular that we have heard so little of the Turkish division in these parts. It was represented at first to be the main body of the Ottomans; it was the first to cross the river and establish itself on the left bank; it has not been watched, as far as we are aware, by any but an inferior force of Russians, and yet it seems to have remained in a state of and yet it seems to have remained in a state of

and yet it seems to have remained in a said inaction.

We have addressed these remarks less to the immediate prospects of the Wallachian campaign than to the far more important question concerning the relative merits of the Turkish and Russian arms. The great point which Europe is now interested in ascertaining is, whether the power of the Russian empire has been materially overrated, or that of the Ottoman empire underrated; whether, in short, any such misconceptions have prevailed as to effect the views hitherto taken by European cabinets of politics in the east. Of vailed as to effect the views hitherto taken by European cabinets of politics in the east. Of course, it would, as yet, be premature to form any decisive conclusions. For some days it appeared as if the Russian army in the principalities was utterly incompetent to sustain the arrogant position of its imperial master; but if Prince Gortschakoff, before the arrival of any second army, and operating with less than 50,000 men, has dislodged the Turks from the left bank, and prevented the passage of the river at the only point where he the passage of the river at the only point where he opposed it, viz., at Giurgevo, he may make some reasonable excuses for his failures in the first week of the struggle. It yet, however, remains to be seen what will be done in Lesser Wallachia, and whether the Turks, who, if they have recrossed the Danube, have recrossed it of their own accord, may not renew between Kalafat and Krajova, a campaign which they commenced so victoriously.

Later from New Mexico. The St. Louis Republican of the 24th ult., co

tains the following telegraphic dispatch: INDEPENDENCE. November 23. INDEPENDENCE. November 23.

The Sante Fe mail reached here on Sunday litems of news for the month past, are few—no Indian depredations—no street fights—nothing except that Aubrey, accompanied by Dr. Massie and others, left 15th October for California. He

tries a route between his first and last one, and takes sixteen thousand sheep.

Lieutenant Whipple's exploring party had reached Albuquerque, and intended starting west of that point on the 10th of November. Their report for a route is favorable, excepting 150 to 200 miles west of Fort Smith, Arkansas, which don't answer at all. It is thought in New Mexico, that a route by Anton Chico, Albuquerque and Aubrey's route, will be best. Whipple has Leroux Gunnison's guide) as his own.

Manuel Gallegos, the delegate elect, did not ome with the stage. He will arrive in a few

Judge Watts sends his resignation, with this ing is too great in New Mexico for any of the salaried officers.

Major Greiner succeeded in purchasnig his

quicksilver mines forty miles north of Santa Fc. The deposits are found in a space of three hun-dred yards long and two hundred wide. Wherever you take up the earth, small globules are found, which are easily separated from the dirt by washing. The most remarkable circumstance about it is, that not a particle of cinnabar is found with it. Greiner says he has found its source in he mountains near; if o, it will be very profita-ble. More recent investigations have shown that he gold ore at the placers is inexhaustible, and that the crushing instrument succeeded admira-bly. If Berdan's invention is a good one, as recent tests in Carolina show, millions of dollars can be extracted at little cost. The ore of Georgia and Carolina yields but sixteen cents to the bushel, while those of the placers give eighty. Greiner's quicksilver will aid materially in the matter. Some of Berdan's machines will be taken to New Mexi-co next spring. J. H. Mink, a justice of the peace, had his walking papers from the citizens of Santa Fe, or a coat of tar and feathers, as being too much of a nuisance! The new governor, Meriwether, is gaining popularity daily. Gen. Garland has re-turned from Mesilla. No authority will be exercised over it; the traders at El Paso must pay the high duties, and remain on this side the river. More lovely weather we never had.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.]

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 10. About 11 o'clock last night, Sanford's Opera House, in Twelfth street, below Chesnut, was dis overed to be on fire. When the flames were first secovered, they were confined to the floor of the oncert room in the second story, immediately inder the stage at the southern end. The fire under the stage at the southern end. The fire soon communicated to the stage and to the scenery, and burned with considerable fury for some time. The piano, stage, scenery, and most of the furniture in the room were completely destroyed. The third story was occupied for dressing rooms, wardrobes, &c. The fire worked its way through the ceiling into this apartment, and did considerable damage there. Mr. Sanford's loss is from \$4,000 to \$5,000—insurance \$3,000. The establishment will be again fitted up in a few weeks. The building caught fire from a stove

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 7 .- The steamers Daniel Webster, from San Juan de Nicaragua, and the El Dorado, from Aspinwall, have both reached heir wharf in this city, bringing advices from San Francisco to November 16, two weeks later than previously received. (The number of passengers and the amount of gold by these steamers has al-ready been telegraphed from the Balize.) By this arrival the Picayune has received full files of pa-pers from all parts of California, Sandwich islands, Oregon and South America, from which the an-nexed summary is selected:

There have been several fires in different por tions of San Francisco, since the departure of the last steamer, but the loss in each instance was not heavy—San Francisco, Sonora, Stockton, Downi ville, and Sacramento have all suffered. From the mines the news is highly encouraging, and the miners, in many of the localities, are doing

better than ever. A massive lump of gold, weighing eleven pounds, had been found.

A brutal and disgusting prize fight had taken Place in San Francisco—the combatants being Juo.
Carey and — Carrigon. There were thirty
rounds fought, each of which was severely contested. Carrigan was victor. The purse was for \$1,000 a side, Nothing further has transpired regarding the

Sonora expedition, and no farther movements in that direction are reported.

An earthquake had occurred in Humboldt Bay. but no serious damage ensued.

The San Francisco papers record more than the usual number of murders. The health of California was generally good, and the weather favor-

In the markets the transactions were rather more brisk, but the prices of nearly all descriptions of produce ruled low.
Captain Brown, of the ship Ontario, was accidentally killed a few days previous to the sailing Telegraphic.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 12 .- The steamer Union, from Charleston for New York, put in to Norfolk to-day for coal. She had experienced terrible weather.

The Italian opera was attended this evening by a full and enthusiastic audience, to listen to La Favorita. Madame De Vries created a great sen-

The Rev. Dr. Plumer, of Baltimore, will preach in the Seventh street Presbyterian church Island) on Tuesday and Wednesday nights, at 7 % o'clock. Dec. 13

Bec. 13

Industrial Exhibition.—There will be a rich "feast of reason and flow of soul" at the Industrial Exhibition in the new Baptist church on 13th street above G street, to-night. In addition to the unusually attractive performances of L. V. H. Crosby, of Boston, the celebrated ballad singer and composer, assisted by his lady, the Rev. Dr. Peck, of the Methodist church, and the Rev. Mr. Sunderland, of the Presbyterian church, will make brief addresses, and Professor Scheel will discourse fine music on the elegant plane fortes which have been sent to the exhibition. Lovers of innocent samusement, and of rich intellectual entertainments, should be on hand to-night.

Dec. 13

Elegant Harness.-There is now on exhibit tion at the saddlery store of Mr. Lutz, on Pennsylvania avenue, near the National Hotel, a set of double coach and single buggy barness, gold and silver mounted and quill stitched, manufactured by A. Hatch, Augusta, Georgia, expressly for exhibition at the Crystal Palace; but having exceeded the time of its delivery there, through the elaborate style of its workmanship, and there being no room vacant for its reception, it will be sold at cost. Any gentleman desirous of having harness without a rival, has now an opportunity to

Gilman's Instantaneous Liquid Hair Dye received the highest diploma at the first annual exhibition of the Metropolitan Mechanic's Institute, at Washington, over all other preparations, and is now extensively used throughout the United States. Prepared by Z. D. GILMAN, Chemist, of this city. For sale by Z. D. GILMAN, Chemist,

Amusements.

RISLEY'S VARIETE.

THIRD NIGHT OF MR. GOODALL. TUESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 13. fill be performed, for the second time, the moral

THE DRUNKARD. Edward Middleton Mr. W. R. GOODALIA After which MISS GERTRUDE DAWES

Will appear and dance her GRAND ETHIOPIAN MEDLEY. Song by Miss DE FORREST. To conclude with a new and highly laughable

Burlesque entitled
LOLA MONTEZ. Katherine Klopfer Miss G. DAWES. In which character she will dance the celebrated dance of the

CACHUCA. Prices of Admiaston.—Orchestra chairs, 75 cents iress circle, 50 cents; family circle, 25 cents.

A gentleman accompanied by two ladies admitted for it other dress circle.

Doors open at 1/4 past 6—curtain will rise at quarter

NATIONAL THEATRE.

THIRD WEEK OF THE RAVELS. ON TUESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 13.

OVERTURE BY THE ORCHESTRA. Leader......Mons. Eugene Fenelon After which will be performed, for the first time in this city, the ballet of

FLEUR DE MARIE.

To conclude with the new ballet pantomime of KIM-KA. OR THE ADVENTURES OF AN ÆRONAUT. The evening's performances will commence with

MARRIED AND SETTLED. Prices of Admission.—Dress Circle and Parquette, 50 cents; Reserved seats, 75 cents; Orchestra seats, 75 cents; Family Circle, 25 cents; Third Tier, 86 cents; Colored Gallery, 25 cents.

Doors open at a quarter to seven, to commence at seven-felock.

CARUSI'S SALOON.

ECTURE BY FATHER GAVAZZI. Don Tuesday evening. Dec. 13, a lecture will be delivered by Father Gayazzi, at the above-mentioned place. One-half of the proceeds will be given to the "Ladies Benevolent Association" f this city.

Tickets, 50 cents, for sale at Stationer's Hall,

djoining the Irving hotel, and at the door.

Doors open at 1 to 7. Lecture to commence a DOARDING .-- Miss Ann Briscoe is pre-B pared to accommodate her friends and stran-ers visiting Washington.

Her house is located in the most pleasant part

of the city, being on Seventeenth street, immedi-ately opposite the War Department. Several commodious and pleasant rooms are now vacant, and may be secured if application be nade soon.
Dec 13—d1w [Intelligencer.] FRANK'S Economical or Students' Lamp,

a German article, imported direct from Germany.—The undersigned begs leave to call the attention of members of Congress, and all others in want of a pure, soft, and brilliant light, and withal economical, consuming only one cent's worth of oil per hour, to call on the subscriber, who is sole

on per nour, to can on the subscriber, who is sole agent for their sale in this city.

C. S. WHITTLESEY,

7th street, opposite the Avenue House.

P. S.—On hand constantly paints, oils, glass, lamps, girandoles, camphine, and etherial oil, China and Glass ware, &c., which will be sold at the manufacturers prices. Dec 13-eo3t

LIDWARD LYCETT, Sen., Book-Binder, Potomae Hall, corner of Eleventh street and Maryland avenue, over Clarke's Drug store, Washngton, D. C. Every style of book-binding executed, either in

relyet, Turkey Morocco, Russia, or fancy colors Periodicals and Music neatly half bound. Periodicals and Music neatly half bound.

Mr. Lycert respectfully suggests to his friends
that while much has been done to transmit family
records, little care has been taken to preserve parental likenesses. He takes this method to inform
his friends, and those desirous of perpetuating personal remembrances, that daguerrectype likenesses can be inlaid on the inside covers of family bibles, presentation books, or keepsakes, specimens of which can be seen at his bindery, or he addressed by letter, which will be promptly

attended to. Dec 13—3meod THE GREAT NEW YORK TAILOR, THE GREAT NEW YORK TALLOR, and leader of fashions, is in town, at Willard's, for the purpose of taking the full length portraits, per his measure-book of the most distinguished men in the Union, enumerating both branches of Congress, and in the administration of the government. George P. Fox's paper pattern and autograph letters complimentary gallery of living American statesmen, as well as many illustrious among the dead, consummates and comprises the finest collection of artistic skill in the United States. Of the living, such men as Frankprises the finest collection of artistic skill in the United States. Of the living, such men as Franklin Pierce, the President of the United States, Millard Fillmore. ex-President of the United States, General D. R. Atchison, President of the States, General D. R. Atchison, President of the Senate, Hon. Edward Everett, General W. Scott, Commodore Perry, Hon. William Gwin, General Shields, Hon. S. A. Douglas, Hon. Robert J. Walker, ex-Secretaries Corwin and Kennedy, Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer, Rev. Father Matkew, T. F. Meagher, and others.

Certified paper patterns can be shown of the original suit of chithes worn at Annapolis by General Washington on the day he surrendered up his commission as commander-in-chief.

up his commission as commander-in-chief.
Patterns of the suit of clothes in which the late Hon. D. Webster was buried, being of George P. Fox's manufacture. Also paper patterns of the clothes of W. R. King, Vice President, and others, can be shown to the curious, or antiquarian, at Willard's, or the National Hotel, or 333 Broadway,

of the steamer.

The crops in California continued to yield well.